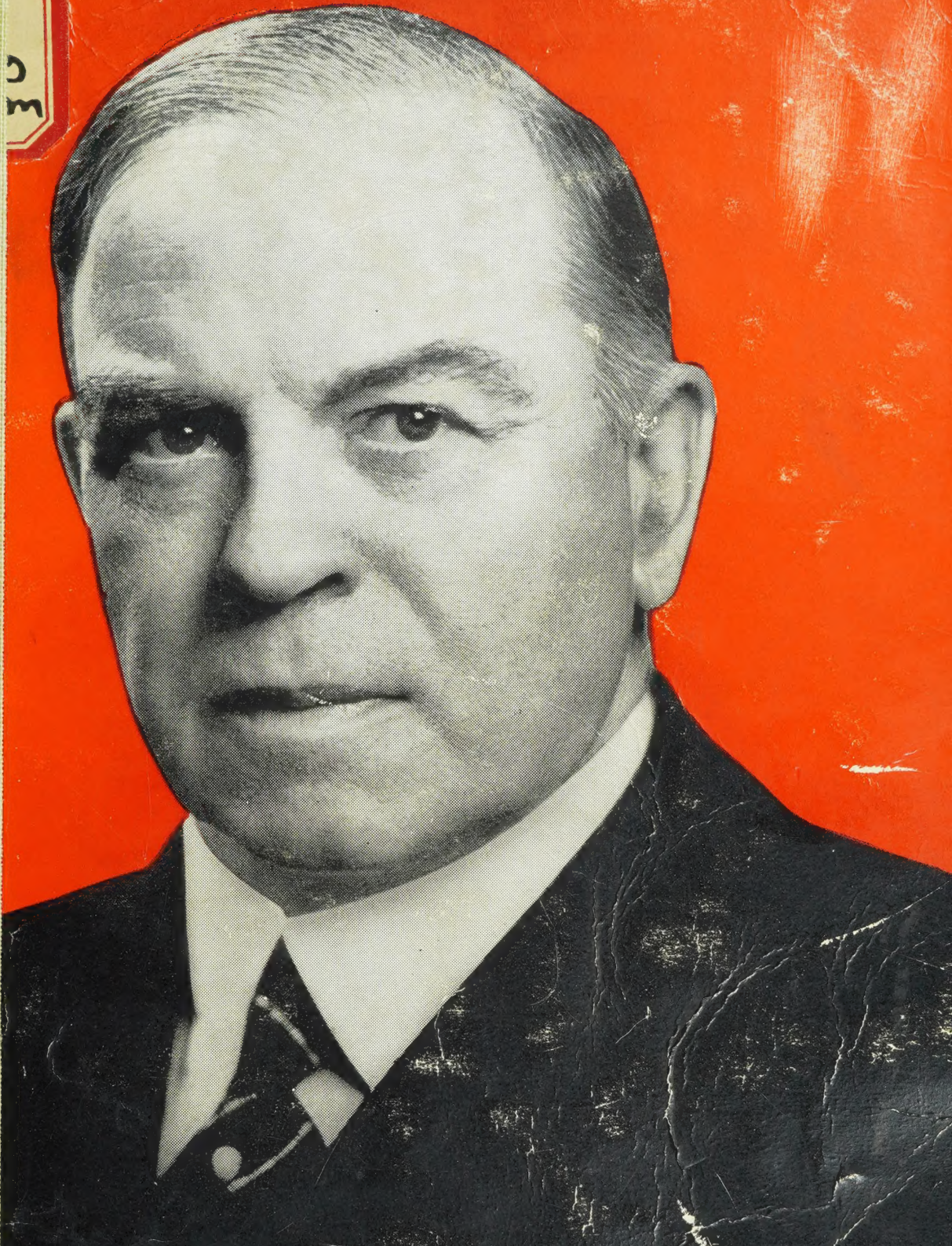


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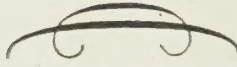
A LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE

A Brief Biographical Sketch
of
MACKENZIE KING

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Edited and Published by
PAUL MARTIN, K.C., M.P.

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*"Ne'er of the living can the living judge,
Too blind the affection or too fresh the grudge."*

• AN ENGLISH POET

The spiritual interpretation of life teaches us that all human life is sacred; that we are members one of another; that the things which we have in common are greater than those which divide; that each is his brother's keeper. Those great truths have been given new meaning by the war. The way of co-operation and mutual aid is not only the road to victory for the United Nations; it is also the path to freedom and equality for all.

Victory and Peace, some day, will crown the sacrifices of those who fight for freedom. When that day comes, the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the people of the United States will be found at each other's side, united more closely than ever. But they will be part of a larger company. In that company, all the Nations now united in the defence of freedom will remain united in the service of mankind.

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

December 2, 1942.

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Breakfast with Sir William Mulock on his 100th Birthday Anniversary

FOREWORD

The purpose of this sketch of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is to bring together in concise form outstanding features of his career.

In these days when events crowd upon events in a manner never before known in world history, we are apt to lose sight of those directing minds and those directing hands which, amid swirling currents, guide the ship of state steadily towards a safe haven.

The persistence and the patience with which Mr. King has held to his purposes has shown the measure of his capacity to be at the head of the government during years of war as well as during years of peace.

He has been willing to go the hard way, the long way, and the results achieved have vindicated his policies. It is hoped that this brief record of his achievements may be read by every Canadian.



*"He has brought Canada to the
greatest development of her power."*

RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Houses of Parliament,
Westminster, May 11, 1944.

A LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE

A Brief Biographical Sketch

of

MACKENZIE KING

*Prime Minister of Canada for eighteen years—and
for over twenty-five years Leader of the Liberal Party*

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, is one of the few world leaders who has devoted his whole life to the studying and understanding of public affairs and then putting what he has learned into practice. His record of successful leadership, unequalled in length by any of his contemporaries in the British Commonwealth, is a tribute to the way he has mastered his job (perhaps the most difficult of all human achievements) and has put his knowledge and skill effectively to work. Incidentally, it might be noted that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt both served an apprenticeship similar in general lines though different in detail. All three were prepared by many years of public service to face the unprecedented tasks that they have been called upon to meet during the present conflict.

It may be more than a coincidence that the Mothers of all three great leaders were born in the State of New York and there are many similarities in the development of the three men through alternate adversity and triumph to the positions of high responsibility which they occupy today.—Heredity invariably counts.—Churchill proudly traces his ancestry to that great soldier John, Duke of Marlborough. Roosevelt is equally proud of his sturdy Dutch ancestors who gave the United States two Presidents in a generation. Mackenzie King in his name recalls the two Highland Scots who were his grandfathers.

On Opposite Sides

Curiously, these two grandfathers of our Prime Minister fought on opposite sides in the Rebellion of 1837. William Lyon Mackenzie was the fiery reformer. John King was a young subaltern in the British Regular Army. The former was acutely aware of the grievances under which the people of Upper Canada suffered. When he had exhausted every constitutional method of redressing these grievances, he led the movement which, after much struggle and turmoil, resulted in a new method of colonial Government, not only in Canada but in the other Dominions. John King, on the other hand, was a methodical student of gunnery and engineering. From both of these men came traits of character which we recognize in the public career of their grandson.

Early Life

Mackenzie King was born at Kitchener, Ontario, on December 17th, 1874. His father was a distinguished barrister and solicitor who practised law for a time at Kitchener, and later lectured for twenty years at Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto. He was also an author. Unfortunately, blindness terminated his active career. Mr. King's mother, born during the exile of her father, William Lyon Mackenzie, after the 1837 Rebellion, was a helpful companion to her husband. There were four children—two boys and two girls—all four born within six years. The children grew up together in an atmosphere of study and devotion.

In 1913, the year in which blindness forced Mr. King's father to give up his legal work, our Prime Minister's brother, Dr. Macdougall King, who was building up a successful practice in Ottawa after having served with the Army Medical Corps in the South African War, was stricken with tuberculosis. Mr. King's unmarried sister who had been living with his father and mother became ill and died in 1915. His father died in 1916 and his mother the following year. This succession of family tragedies threw a burden of responsibility, financial and otherwise, upon Mackenzie King which he promptly assumed and carried over a period of many years.

Dr. Macdougall King, after a long, hard struggle, won back enough strength to resume the practice of medicine, and to write two effective books, "The Battle With Tuberculosis and How To Win It" and "Nerves and Personal Power". He left two sons, one of whom, Surgeon Lieut. W. L. M. King,

R.C.N.V.R., graduated in medicine in 1937 and for three years thereafter pursued studies at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. He lost his life by enemy action in the present war when the Canadian destroyer St. Croix was torpedoed in the fall of 1943.

Post Graduate Studies in Labour Relations

During his post-graduate years, Mackenzie King helped finance his studies by reporting for Toronto newspapers. The call of the law, his father's profession, was strong, but his inclinations at the University of Toronto had attracted him to the study of political economy and particularly to the field of labour relations. He won a fellowship in political economy at the University of Chicago and while studying in the graduate school there, wrote a thesis on trade union organization in the United States.

In Chicago, he made his home at Hull House social settlement and studied at first-hand the conditions in the slum sections of Chicago which Upton Sinclair was later to portray in "The Jungle".

Returning to Toronto, in 1897, Mr. King was impressed by the similar conditions which were developing in that city and wrote a series of articles on the subject which were published in the *Mail and Empire*. One specific article drew attention to the sweat shop conditions under which uniforms for letter carriers were being produced. At the same time the young investigator went personally to report on the conditions he had discovered to the then Postmaster General—the late Sir Wm. Mulock, "Canada's grand old man". From their discussions grew the Dominion Fair Wages Resolution, and eventually the Department of Labour.

That period just at the end of the last century marked the turning point in the life of Mackenzie King. His work at Chicago had won him another political economy fellowship—this time at Harvard. While there he won a third fellowship and a travelling award that enabled him to visit Britain, France, Germany and Italy. For a time he stayed at the Passmore Edwards settlement in London, now known as the Mary Ward Settlement, where he formed personal contacts with leading social workers. Here also, he met a group of earnest young men who were planning various reforms for Britain. The

following course of lectures given by him at the settlement are illustrative of his keen interest at that early date in labour questions:

The XIXth Century and Labour.
Invention and Labour.
Political Economy and Labour.
The State and Labour.
Christianity and Labour.

First Deputy Minister of Labour

While in Italy he had to choose between the offer of a post at Harvard where he might continue to lecture upon the theory of political economy and an offer from the Postmaster General giving him an opportunity to put his theories to the test by developing a Department of Labour in Ottawa. After careful consideration, Mr. King decided that the appeal of actual experience was the greater, although he continued, as he has to the present day, to be a student as well. In 1900 he became Canada's first Deputy Minister of Labour and Editor of the *Labour Gazette*.

Mr. King was most successful in organizing the new Department and carrying through a complicated series of investigations and negotiations. He also disclosed exceptional skill as a conciliator in industrial disputes, and in the drafting of industrial legislation. It is an open secret that he was the author of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In 1908 he decided to enter political life. He resigned as Deputy Minister of Labour and, in the general election of that year, successfully contested the stiff fighting ground of his native constituency of North Waterloo. Some months after this important victory he was appointed Minister of Labour in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and re-elected by acclamation. Mr. King was then thirty-three.

Prior to entering parliament Mr. King had been on official missions to Britain, India, China and Japan, concerned with such questions as false representations to labour, the opium traffic, immigration from the Orient and other international relationships.

Minister of Labour

As Minister of Labour, Mr. King continued his pioneering. Among other matters he interested himself in the promotion of the eight-hour day and improved technical education. He

devised legal machinery for investigating trusts and combines. In 1911 he shared the defeat of the Laurier administration on the Reciprocity issue and lost his seat in the House of Commons. But he did not lose interest in Canadian public affairs. He established the National Liberal Information Office and The Liberal Monthly which he edited. For some time he was director of industrial research for the Rockefeller Foundation, but throughout retained his home in Ottawa. During the great war of 1914-18, he did much valuable work in widely separated regions in settling serious labour disputes, which were cutting down vital war production and in working out plans to aid in maximum production of war materials and supplies in leading war industries.

During this period he wrote his memorable work "Industry and Humanity" in which he stressed the need of eliminating as far as possible the fears which he found so universal among workers—namely, fear of want resulting from low wages, fear of unemployment, fear of sickness and invalidism and fear of dependence in old age. In this he anticipated the world-famous pronouncements of President Roosevelt on the "Four Freedoms."

Leader of Liberal Party

In the wartime election of 1917 he contested North York in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and when defeated, turned anew to research on social problems. When Sir Wilfrid died in 1919 Mr. King was named at a National Convention to succeed that great statesman as leader of the Liberal Party—a post he has held continuously since while the Conservative Party (under various names) has been led by Sir Robert Borden, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett (now Lord Bennett), Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Meighen again, and now Mr. John Bracken. During this time, Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, Hon. R. B. Hanson and Mr. Gordon Graydon were, at intervals, either acting leaders of the party or leaders of the official opposition in the House of Commons.

During the years between 1908 and 1911 a close attachment was formed between the veteran leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the young Mackenzie King. This was intensified during Sir Wilfrid's years in opposition. In 1917, when a number of prominent Liberal leaders joined the Union Government, Mackenzie King remained loyal to his leader, even though this involved another parliamentary reverse. Through dark days and bright they were together. Like Sir Wilfrid Laurier,



Mackenzie King in 1919 at the time he was chosen
Leader of the Liberal Party

Mackenzie King believed strongly in tolerance and conciliation; the absolute necessity of Canadian national unity and the value of Canadian autonomy. Belief in these principles made him the logical successor to the mantle of Laurier.

The month after Mr. King was selected by the Liberal National Convention—and incidentally he was the first national leader to be chosen by such a convention—he was offered a seat in Prince Edward Island and returned to parliament by acclamation. The Liberal Party had fallen upon its darkest days just before Mr. King became its leader.

Prime Minister in 1921

Although the election of 1917 had given but a limited war mandate to the Union government, the remnants of that government, even after Sir Robert Borden had retired, continued to carry on until December 1921 (3 years after the war) when a general election was held. The election resulted in the return of the Liberals with a bare majority. Next in number was the new Progressive party and last came Mr. Meighen's Conservative following.

Mr. King, on becoming Prime Minister, had to deal with the tremendously involved problems of the post-war period and this without an assured majority. However, his remarkable diplomacy, and the fact that he tried earnestly to see that every part of the country was represented and fairly treated enabled him to carry through. In this period he also showed the ability, which has always distinguished him, to select able lieutenants, and he rewarded their ability and loyalty by giving them wide responsibility over their respective departments. Mr. King has never permitted any of his administrations to become a one-man show.

During these years he struggled with such problems as balancing budgets, reducing debt and taxation and building up trade. He had also to take up special tasks, such as the re-organization of the Canadian National Railways, which had been left on his doorstep by the previous administration.

In the crisis with Turkey in 1922 he established the principle of Canadian autonomy in foreign relations, and strengthened this later through the negotiation of the Halibut Treaty with the United States. In the Imperial Conference of 1923 he played an important part and his stand was accepted.

SIGNING OF FIRST OLD AGE PENSIONS AGREEMENT WITH A PROVINCE **(SASKATCHEWAN) 1928**



STANDING—*Left to right*—Fred Johnston, J. Vallance, E. J. Young, Cameron McIntosh, Robt. McKenzie, Gordon Ross, Fred Totske, George McPhee, Malcolm McLean, William Bock. (All Saskatchewan Members of Parliament)
 SEATED—*Left to right*—Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Dr. T. F. Donnelly, John Miller, W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Prime Minister King, C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways. (Mr. J. G. Gardiner was Premier of Saskatchewan at the time.)

Administration—1926-1930

The election of 1925 was indecisive, and although Mr. King won the support of Parliament, difficulties arose. In 1926 he advised but was refused a dissolution by the Governor-General, Lord Byng, who, upon Mr. King's tendering his resignation called upon Mr. Meighen to form a government. Mr. Meighen's government was almost immediately defeated in the House of Commons. He was nevertheless permitted to hold an election. In the election which was fought largely on the constitutional issue of whether or not the Governor-General was bound to act on the advice of his ministers, Mr. Meighen and his government were defeated. Mr. King returned to office with a substantial majority in the House of Commons.

At the Imperial Conference held in 1926, Mr. King was one of the most important figures. The Conference defined the relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, the famous so called Balfour Declaration. In this document the Dominions were declared to be equal in status with the United Kingdom, bound only by their common allegiance to the Crown. Henceforth they were autonomous free nations in a new and unprecedented union. This meant the full recognition of Canada as a nation—a fact symbolized the next year by the establishment of a Canadian legation at Washington. Canadian legations were subsequently opened in France and Japan, in Belgium and The Netherlands. Now Canada exchanges ambassadors with the United States and Mexico, U.S.S.R., China, Belgium, as well as with Latin American countries.

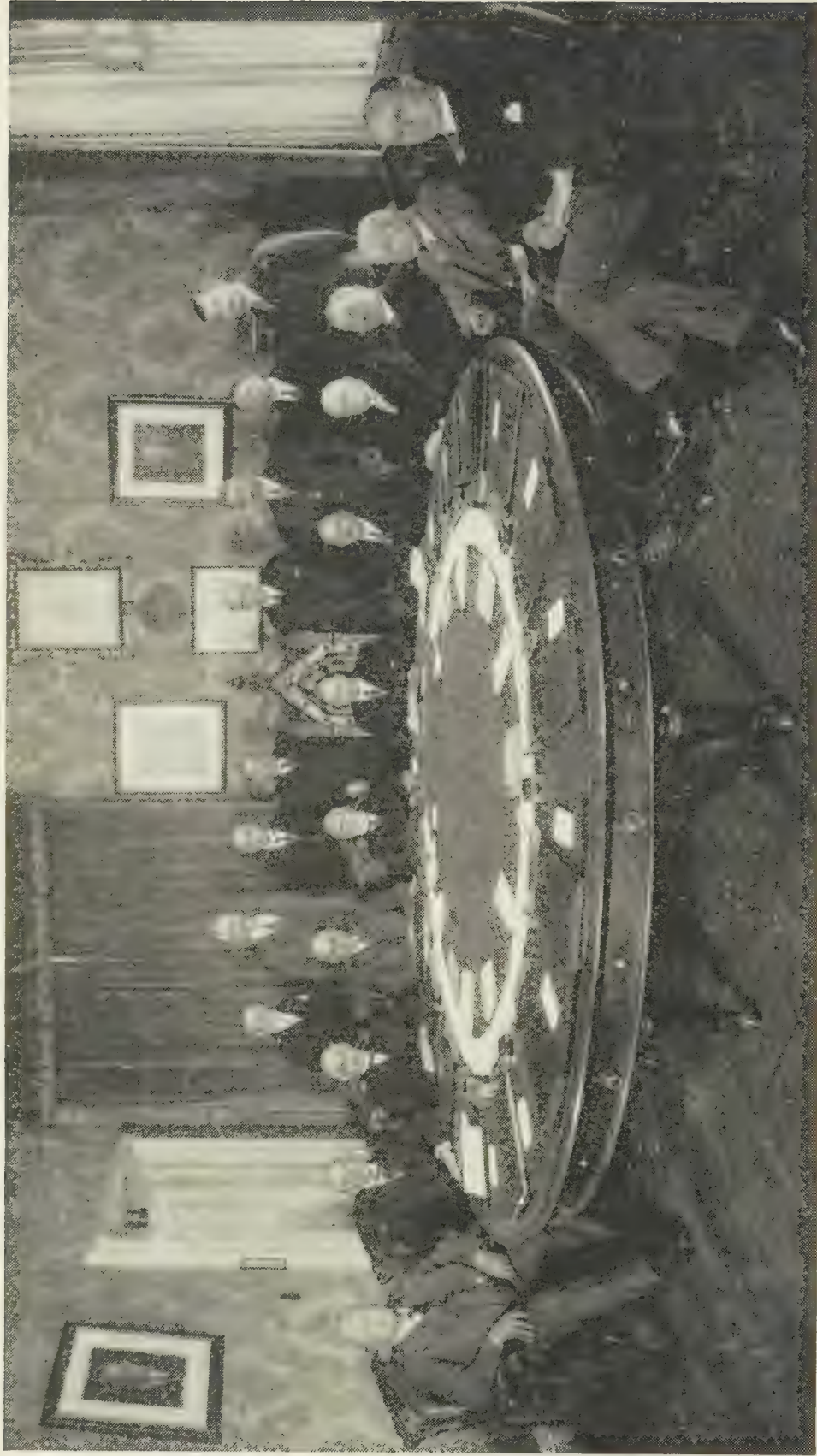
But Mr. King was not unaware of the need for reforms at home. In his first term of office his government had developed his early ideas in the Combines Investigation Act, designed to curb monopolies that might operate against the interests of the public. In 1927 the Old Age Pensions Act was passed to provide against one of the fears he had mentioned in his book—that of destitution in old age. In 1930 another forward step was taken in the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act.

During the years from 1926 to 1930 Mr. King and his government followed their policy of reducing debt and taxation and gradually developing tariff reform.

Necessity of World Trade

However, by 1930, the world-wide depression began to be felt in Canada. In the first shock of panic, many of the nations tried to shut out bad times by restricting trade. Mr. King

MACKENZIE KING CABINET, 1930



STANDING—*Left to right*—The Hon. Wm. Frederick Kay, Minister without Portfolio; The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and Canals; The Hon. J. L. Kesteven, Minister of National Defence; The Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; The Hon. James Macmillan, Minister of Trade and Commerce; The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Minister of Fisheries; The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SITTING—*Left to right*—The Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster General; The Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; The Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine; The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Mines; The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Minister of State, Government Leader in the Senate; The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs; The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance and Receiver General; The Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor General; The Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue.

saw the folly of this, and resolutely refused to follow this disastrous policy, although he was bitterly attacked by political opponents. He realized that only by the promotion of international good-will, by expanding world trade, could nations expect to prosper. In the election of 1930 the people of Canada indicated their preference for Mr. Bennett's policy of high tariffs and his tactics of trying to blast a way into the markets of the world rather than Mr. King's more conciliatory methods.

Mr. Bennett tried out his policy and Canada sank further and further into the bog of depression. Unemployment grew. Industries shut down. Farmers received the lowest prices in decades for their produce. In desperation Mr. Bennett persuaded the British countries to build a restrictive wall around the whole Empire. This led only to retaliatory measures and encouraged certain states in Europe and Asia to turn to military aggression to bolster staggering economic systems.

Return to Power in 1935

In 1935 the Canadian people showed that they had had enough of Mr. Bennett and his "blasting" tactics. Mr. King and the Liberal party were triumphantly returned. Straightway Mr. King tried to establish adequate relief machinery to cope with the emergency. A National Employment Commission was set up to study the problem and relief agreements were negotiated with the provinces.

But Mr. King realized that more basic remedies were needed. He set about trying to revive trade. Election changes had brought to the presidency of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, an old and personal friend of Mr. King's. In 1935 Mackenzie King was able to negotiate with Washington a reciprocity treaty. This opened trade in natural products between the two countries in a manner both Canadian political parties had tried to achieve at various times, but without success except for the abortive 1911 agreement.

Trade Revival

In 1938 three-way pacts between Canada, Britain and the United States were negotiated to stimulate trade. The depression did not vanish at once, but trade did begin to revive. Farm prices edged up somewhat. Unemployment eased gradually, and it was observed in many lands that Canada was beginning to lead the way out of the depression.

THE ROYAL VISIT, 1939



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth met at Quebec by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe

Even after war came, Mr. King insisted that the problem of unemployment should not be lost sight of. In July, 1940,—in the darkest days of the war—the Unemployment Insurance Act was passed, affording its protection to more than 4,600,000 Canadians—over 2,000,000 workers and their dependents. The measure was taken at that time to anticipate and in some degree to counteract the changes and upsets likely to follow demobilization and the ending of war work. It will be all the more effective because put into operation so early. Time has been given to organize effective administration. Furthermore, the building up of the necessary fund during the wartime period of full employment has created a substantial backlog to meet post-war emergencies.

War Clouds Loom

In 1938, Germany, Italy and Japan gave evidence of becoming threats not only to the safety of their neighbours, but also to the peace of the world. It became apparent that Canada would have to start rebuilding her defence forces which, during the depression, had almost disappeared. There was much opposition to such action at a time when the country was still battling with unemployment and hard times, but a valuable beginning was made.

The visit of the King and Queen in the early summer of 1939 brought forth a spectacular demonstration of Canadian loyalty and in this our Prime Minister played a capable if characteristically modest part.

War Leader of a United Canada

Eventually, despite the efforts of peace lovers everywhere—and there was no more ardent lover of peace anywhere than Mr. King—war came. The Prime Minister's problem was to bring Canada into the struggle as one united people and to preserve the unity of Canada under the terrific strain of war.

Following a radio broadcast in which he put the issues clearly and forcibly before the Canadian people and expressed Canada's loyalty to the common cause, Mr. King had Parliament called into session. The policy of having Parliament decide upon Canada's entry into the war strikingly demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. King's course. Canada was entering the war of her own will, and not by reason of any form of coercion or because of any external connection. Some criticism was expressed because Canada's declaration of war came a few days

MACKENZIE KING CABINET, 1939



Left to right—Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Hon. C. G. Power, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Hon. J. E. Michaud, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Hon. C. D. Howe, Hon. N. A. McLarty.

after that of Britain, but actually this was of great value to the cause of freedom. The United States had a Neutrality Act which prohibited shipments of munitions to combatants, and Canada was able to import valuable supplies in the days which elapsed before her formal declaration of war.

Mr. King had shown himself an admirable leader in time of peace. How would he meet the terrible test of war? These five years have shown he has measured up to this challenge. From the very first he threw himself into his new task with vigour and with complete disregard for partisan politics. He announced that no member of Parliament was to expect any consideration of patronage. Men of ability, regardless of party, were summoned to the service of their country.

Immediate plans were made for strengthening the country's economy against the strains of a protracted war. Gradually these have materialized as the struggle has developed, and Canada's sound financing has been noted throughout the world. The Excess Profits Tax of *One Hundred Percent* was a measure designed to preclude the making of excess profits from war contracts. Income Taxes were raised to an all-time high level, but increased on such an intelligent basis, that this added burden falls proportionately on all. Then there was the development of Price Control—a regulation placing a definite ceiling on all consumer goods and, at the same time, assuring the citizens of Canada of receiving quality for each dollar spent. Incidentally, Canada leads all other countries in the effective application of price controls and in the battle against inflation.

A military contingent comprising a full division was speedily organized and dispatched to Britain. The expeditionary force landed on December 17, 1939, and on the very day it arrived in the United Kingdom an agreement was signed setting up the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which was to prove one of Canada's main contributions to victory. It took a great deal of courage and foresight to plan for a scheme which would produce a great number of trained airmen many months in the future, but which would make immediate demands on the all too scanty supplies of fliers and equipment. But the magnificent work of the men trained under the plan, culminating in the smashing raids on Berlin and other Nazi centres, has demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. King and the other Commonwealth leaders who co-operated with him.

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE, CANADA—U.S.A.

Ottawa, Ont., August 26, 1940



SEATED—*Left to right*—Lt.-Gen. S. D. Embick, U.S. Army; Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C., Joint Chairman for Canada; Hon. J. P. Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of Canada; Hon. Fiorella L. LaGuardia, Joint Chairman for the United States of America; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, Canada; and Captain H. W. Hill, U.S. Navy.
STANDING—*Left to right*—Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Joint Secretary for Canada; Mr. John D. Hickerson, Joint Secretary for U.S.A.; Brigadier Kenneth Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Chief of General Staff, Canada; Captain L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Canada; Commander F. P. Sherman, U.S. Navy (Alternate); Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe, R.C.A.F.; Lt.-Col. J. T. MacNarney, U.S. Army (Alternate); Major J. S. Gullet, Air Attache, U.S. Legation.

In 1940 Foresight is Rewarded

During the first winter of the war it was difficult for those who were not actively concerned to see immediate results of the preparations. There was some criticism of the Canadian war effort eventually expressed in a vote of censure by the Ontario Legislature. Mr. King, with his customary foresight, realizing that the question would have to be settled, and that serious action in Europe could be expected soon, called an election and was triumphantly returned only a few weeks before the German blitzkrieg rolled over Western Europe.

On exactly the same day that Hitler invaded Norway in April 1940, Mackenzie King established the Department of Munitions and Supply that was to revolutionize the industry of Canada and turn what had formerly been one of the smaller industrial producers of the world into one of the most important and efficient creators and producers of instruments of war.

Parliament passed the National Resources Mobilization Act during the period of the Battle of France. This gave the administration unprecedented powers to make use of the manpower and resources of Canada in the cause of freedom, and the government proceeded to act with speed and vigour to carry out this trust.

Two Great Agreements

In the late summer of 1940, after the fall of France, Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt met at Ogdensburg. Here they formulated an agreement for the joint defence of Canada and the United States. This was a major move in that co-operation between friendly neighbours which has grown as the conflict has extended.

As a result of this agreement, the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence was established "to consider in the broad sense the defence of the North half of the Western Hemisphere." The Board commenced immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material. Its work, vitally important from the beginning, inevitably increased as the war expanded and intensified. Notable is the fact that since the Board is "Permanent", its value extends beyond the duration of the war.

In April of the following year (1941), the President and the Prime Minister met again at Hyde Park and drew up a reciprocal agreement for economic defence. The basic principle



Reproduced from a photograph taken in front of one of the temporary Buildings of the Department of Munitions and Supply, April, 1941.
This is a group of some of the executives who have assisted the Hon. C. D. Howe in organizing various departments of the War's activities.
These men were chosen for their previous proven and tested organizing ability and their record of being able to expedite production.
They were selected regardless of political affiliation and in most cases they gave their time without remuneration and many of them even paying their own expenses.

underlying the Hyde Park Declaration was "that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles it is best able to produce, and produce quickly, and that production should be co-ordinated to that end."

The significance of the Hyde Park Declaration for Canada was summarized as follows by the Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons on April 28, 1941: "First, it will help both Canada and the United States to provide maximum aid to Britain and all the defenders of democracy; second, it will increase the effectiveness of Canada's direct war effort; and finally, through the increased industrial efficiency which will result, it will increase our security and the security of North America."

Director of Canada's War Effort

It would be wearying to enumerate the various events which have marked the course of the war. They are familiar to all Canadians. Our Navy, Army and Air Force have grown from small beginnings to mighty services, which have played valiant parts on battlefields all over the world. Our industry and agriculture have been organized for war in such a manner as to enable our country of less than 12,000,000 population to play a part more potent than that of lands many times more populous.

In these years of war more than a million Canadians have served in the three armed forces. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan has trained over 150,000 air crew—more than half of them Canadian. Canadian workmen have built more than a thousand ships, more than fifteen thousand aircraft and about three-quarters of a million military vehicles, 45,000 of them armoured vehicles such as tanks and self-propelled guns, to mention only one or two of the highlights of war production.

With almost a tenth of Canada's manpower in uniform, with another tenth in munition plants, Canada has maintained the basic standard of living of our people and increased vastly the output of her primary industries of agriculture, fisheries, forest and mine. The foundation of Canada's vast war effort has been the industry and skill of the men and women of our country: the farmers, the fishermen, the miners, the forest workers, the railway and transport workers, the factory and shop workers, the managers and industrialists, all working towards the common goal of victory.

PRIME MINISTERS OF THE NATIONS
OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, 1944



MEETING ON DOWNING STREET, LONDON

Left to right—Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill,
Rt. Hon. John Curtin, Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser.

Mr. King would be the last person to claim personal credit for these achievements. Credit is due to all Canadians of every political party. But Mr. King has shouldered without complaint the heavy responsibility for direction and organization of this mighty effort. He has never undertaken needless tasks because they would be conspicuous or applauded, and he has been an example to other political leaders in the absence on his part of any cheap tactics aimed at political advantage. But he did not hesitate to fly the Atlantic in August 1941, before any of the other world leaders had made such a flight.

Battle Against Inflation

A word should be said here about the measures announced in October 1941 and put into effect in December of the same year to curb the menace of inflation. Price control has involved some difficulty and even hardship. It is not the type of governmental action likely to lead to immediate popularity. But it has shown its value and has been supplemented by the courageous policy of taxation and the generous response of Canadians to loans so that Canada's financial stability has been preserved and strengthened. In addition the earnings of working men and women have not been lessened in value by advancing prices. As a result the standard of living of the ordinary worker has been safeguarded and improved.

There have been strains in plenty. War always brings dissatisfaction and threats of disunity. Canada has not escaped these. But Mr. King's wisdom, determination and forbearance have helped preserve Canadian unity through the severest trials despite those who sought to profit by racial and class appeals detrimental to national unity.

Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers

Only a few weeks before the invasion of France, the Prime Minister again flew the Atlantic, this time to attend the historic conference of Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth. The day before he was scheduled to leave from the Rockcliffe Airport, a Liberator bomber had blown up over the business section of Montreal, killing five members of its crew and ten people in the city. The next day, Mr. King boarded a bomber at Rockcliffe as if nothing had happened to perturb him.

He was flying to attend one of the most important meetings of his lifetime. During his visit to Britain, he was invited to address the members of both Houses of Parliament at West-



Mackenzie King with General Montgomery and Lt. General Crerar, England, May, 1944

minster. Prime Minister Churchill in introducing Mr. King described him as one who had played an unrivalled part in the forward march of Canada and had brought Canada to the greatest development of her power.

Mackenzie King's speech was of such significance that The London Times, in an editorial on May 12th, 1944, described it as "the far-ranging estimate of a statesman thinking of the British Commonwealth and the world in world-wide terms."

The speech is of too great importance to be here reviewed in a brief summary. But this point should be noted. Despite the divergence of views as to the future of Commonwealth relations which the different Prime Ministers may have held before the meetings, an exceptional measure of agreement was arrived at on all matters discussed in their deliberations. Field Marshal Smuts said: "The conference . . . has achieved a success that is amazing under war conditions."

From this it may well be surmised that, in achieving such wide recognition as a world statesman, Mackenzie King had lost none of his skill as a conciliator.

Post-War Plans

In the session of Parliament which ended in August, 1944, legislation was enacted to prepare the nation for the readjustments which must be made when victory comes. In looking ahead to the post-war period, Mackenzie King was displaying his usual foresight.

The post-war programme includes measures which are daring in their liberalism and which touch every aspect of the life of the people.

Radical as some of these proposals may at first sight appear, they are not due to any sudden change in the direction of Mackenzie King's thinking. They might have been anticipated by anyone who had studied his work "Industry and Humanity", written over twenty-five years ago. They were clearly forecast in his address to the American Federation of Labour, at Toronto in 1942, when he said:

"The era of freedom will be achieved only as social security and human welfare become the main concern of men and nations.

"It is necessary that social security and human welfare should be expressed in definite terms. It is, however, not my purpose

MACKENZIE KING CABINET, 1944



BACK ROW—*Left to right*—Hon. E. Bertrand, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. H. Mitchell, Minister of Labour; Col. The Hon. Colin Gibson, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster General; Hon. Angus Macdonald, Minister of National Defence for Naval Services; Hon. A. Fournier, Minister of Public Works; Maj.-Gen. The Hon. L. R. LaFleche, Minister of National War Services.

MIDDLE ROW—*Left to right*—Hon. N. A. McLarty, Secretary of State of Canada; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Transport; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air and Associate Minister of National Defence; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance; Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SITTING—*Left to right*—Hon. J. H. King, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

to attempt to give a blue-print of the new order. Of the kind of objectives I have in mind, I would merely mention the following as a national minimum: useful employment for all who are willing to work; standards of nutrition and housing, adequate to ensure the health of the whole population; social insurance against privation resulting from unemployment, from accident, from the death of the bread-winner, from ill health, and from old age."

Employment and Social Security

The whole structure of Canada's post-war legislation is based upon fundamental Liberal principles. Throughout the war, Mackenzie King has declared over and over again that world security is the basis of lasting prosperity and social security within each country. It is his belief that Canada's prosperity and the well-being of our people after the war are bound up with the restoration and expansion of world trade. The government is working for the restoration of trade through negotiations with other countries and through legislative and administrative measures to stimulate exports and permit the absorption of imports.

In the domestic field, the assurance of opportunities of employment for all who are willing and able to work is the cornerstone of Mackenzie King's programme to achieve prosperity and social security. The government has recognized a special responsibility to establish the men and women in the armed forces in suitable and remunerative activities. The many important measures which were placed on the statute books by Parliament in 1944 mark substantial progress toward the goal of a rising level of human well-being which the Prime Minister has aimed at throughout his life.

Three new departments of government have been established, each of which has a vital part in furthering Mackenzie King's policies of full employment, social security and human welfare. The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the re-establishment of our fighting men in civil life and for promoting the welfare of veterans and their dependents. It is generally acknowledged that Canada under the Mackenzie King administration has the most generous and comprehensive programme yet adopted by any country for the welfare of its war veterans.

The Department of Reconstruction is actively preparing for the speedy conversion of war industries and the development

WAR COMMITTEE OF THE MACKENZIE KING CABINET, 1944



STANDING—*Left to right*—Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Transport; Hon. Angus Macdonald, Minister of National Defence for Naval Services; Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada.
 SITTING—*Left to right*—Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air and Associate Minister of National Defence; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance.

of new industries to maintain industrial employment. This new department is also promoting and co-ordinating programmes of national and regional development, housing and community planning and other projects which may be needed to keep up employment.

Family Allowances

The Department of National Health and Welfare is organizing and administering important activities in the field of health and social welfare, including the Family Allowance Act. Mackenzie King himself introduced this measure in Parliament, and, in so doing, initiated one of the most far-reaching social measures ever undertaken in any country. In an eloquent address, full of cogent arguments and moving appeals, the Prime Minister pointed out that 84 percent of the 3,500,000 children in Canada under sixteen years of age are dependent upon only 19 per cent of the gainfully occupied. "In other words, the major burden of raising the next generation and perpetuating the Canadian nation falls on less than one-fifth of our working population . . . It is only fair that the financial burden of this national service should be shared by all . . . You cannot have one section of the nation undernourished, ill-clothed and unequal to its daily tasks, and not have the rest of the nation sooner or later suffer as a consequence . . . If the war has shown one thing more clearly than another, it has borne out the importance of a revitalized citizenry."

Family Allowances mark the second great social measure introduced by the Mackenzie King government in Canada in the midst of the greatest war in history. The establishment of Unemployment Insurance in 1940 might alone have been an outstanding social achievement for a single Parliament and particularly for a wartime Parliament.

A Social Programme for General Welfare

But the social programme has not stopped there. Mackenzie King has pledged the Liberal party and the government to the establishment of a nation-wide system of health insurance and a national scheme of contributory old age pensions when suitable agreements can be reached with the provinces.

The Mackenzie King administration has officially accepted the progressive view that social security measures, on a sound basis designed to ensure a national minimum of human well-being, will aid materially in maintaining production and employment after the war.



MACKENZIE KING and "PAT"

1940

The Mackenzie King government has safeguarded the basic standard of living of consumers in wartime with price control and rationing. The government has likewise made provision for floors under farm and fish prices to safeguard the basic standard of living after the war of those engaged in two great primary industries.

A Vigorous War Effort to the End

While, on the initiative of the Mackenzie King government, Parliament was making provision for our post-war future as a nation, the prosecution of the war throughout the 1944 session, as in all other war years, was given first place.

After the ordinary business of the session was disposed of, Parliament adjourned in August. Subsequently a situation developed which necessitated the reassembling of Parliament. In the campaign in Northwestern Europe after D-day, infantry casualties in all the allied armies were much heavier than had been anticipated. To guard against a possible shortage of infantry reinforcements, the Mackenzie King government found it necessary late in November, 1944, to adopt the procedure decided upon in 1942 to meet an emergency. This action might well have led to a break-up of the Cabinet, a dissolution of Parliament, and an election on the conscription issue at the crisis of the war. All this Mackenzie King, by his handling of the issue in November and December of 1944 was able to prevent. An open division in the country was averted and the Mackenzie King administration continued to direct a united national effort against the enemy. At the conclusion of the debate on the reinforcement issue, the House of Commons voted by a two-to-one majority to aid the government in maintaining a vigorous war effort.

Relationships Abroad

It must not be forgotten that Mackenzie King carries a three-fold burden. He is at the same time Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this last capacity he is charged with the same heavy duties for Canada which have been borne for the United States by Cordell Hull and for Britain by Anthony Eden.

Before entering political life, Mackenzie King had travelled extensively in Europe, he had visited the Far East, and he could claim personal acquaintance with many of the best-known men of affairs of both the old world and the new. From the time when,

he represented Canada at the Imperial Conference in 1923, Mr. King's stature as a leader in the Commonwealth and in the community of free nations has steadily grown. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 he played a leading part. He signed the Kellogg Pact on behalf of Canada in 1928. In the same year he headed the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, where he was both Chairman of the Council and Vice-President of the Assembly. He was again leader of the Canadian delegation to Geneva in 1936.

Wartime responsibilities have kept the Prime Minister more constantly in Ottawa than in the years of peace, but visitors from many of the United Nations have made of Canada's capital a meeting-place and a clearing house without parallel in any earlier period. In welcoming them to Canada Mackenzie King has been able to augment his already enviable knowledge of world politics. Heads of states visiting Canada have included President Roosevelt—the first President of the United States in office to visit Ottawa—General de Gaulle of France, President Benes of Czechoslovakia, as well as Presidents and former Presidents of several Latin American nations. Prime Ministers have included Churchill of Great Britain, Menzies and Curtin of Australia, Fraser of New Zealand; also the Prime Ministers of Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Greece. Diplomatic missions established in the capital have grown from five in 1939 to 23 in 1945. In all of these developments of Canada's external relations Mackenzie King has had the leading place.

Leadership in International Relations

Under Mackenzie King's guidance, the Canadian diplomatic service has been established and, since 1939, greatly expanded. Before 1939, Canadian missions abroad included the High Commissioner's Office in London, Legations in Washington, Paris, Tokyo, Brussels and The Hague, and the Canadian Permanent Delegation at Geneva. Of these, five have been closed as a result of the war. Meanwhile, the Legation in Washington became the Canadian Embassy early in 1944. Missions to the U.S.S.R., China, Brazil and Chile, originally Legations, have likewise become Embassies, and Ambassadors have been appointed to Mexico and Peru. Recently Embassies have been established in Paris and Brussels. Diplomatic relations have also been maintained with the Allied Governments in London. Since 1939, also, High Commissioners have been exchanged with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, and a High

QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 1943



Mackenzie King with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill

Commissioner appointed to Newfoundland. The latest appointments in the diplomatic field have been Canadian Ministers to the Netherlands and to Cuba.

In dealing with Canada's relationships abroad, Mr. King has constantly striven to build world security and general prosperity. As he said at Westminster: "It is not merely the security of nations that is indivisible. Their prosperity also is indivisible. . . Surely it is ours, to help fashion a new world order in which social security and human welfare will become part of the inheritance of mankind."

The combination of vision, judgment, tenacity and tact which have been so outstanding in Mackenzie King's conduct of Canadian internal affairs has brought equally marked results in his relations with the leaders both of our allies and of our sister commonwealths. This was particularly demonstrated in August 1943 and again in September 1944 at the Quebec conference when with Mackenzie King as host, President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill and their military and other advisers assembled and lines of military and political strategy were laid out which are now being followed in the march to final victory.

This same exceptional combination of qualities was demonstrated again, as we have noted, at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London. It will be demonstrated, we can be sure, at any future meeting of international significance which Mackenzie King may attend.

Pinnacle of a great career.

Those who have been privileged, in these years of war, to share the largest measure of Mackenzie King's confidence, know that he has two great objectives in public life. The first of these is to continue the direction of Canada's war effort to a victorious conclusion. The second is to contribute of his vast experience to the shaping of the post-war future. Mackenzie King makes no secret of the fact that he would like to complete his life work as a social reformer by helping to bring into being a comprehensive system of social security.

Having led Canada into the war and presided over the administration throughout the war, it is only natural that Mr. King should wish to continue to direct our national effort until Germany and Japan have been crushingly defeated and the foundations have been laid of a new world order of Peace and



MACKENZIE KING
a recent portrait

Security. There is no Canadian with experience even remotely comparable to the Prime Minister's to represent Canada at great international conferences, such as the meeting at San Francisco on world security and the peace negotiations which will follow military victory. We do not always realize that none of the allied leaders has been head of the administration of a nation at war as long as Mackenzie King, and that few of the statesmen of the United Nations have anything comparable with his length of experience of public affairs which extends over the whole of the twentieth century.

Throughout the war, Mackenzie King has kept steadily before him the aim of achieving the utmost balanced effort in all fields of war-time activity in which Canada was engaged and of keeping up that effort to the end of a long war. But he has equally realized that next to winning the war, it was his duty to direct Canada's efforts towards the winning of the peace. Because of his desire to complete a life of service as a social reformer, Mackenzie King has sought to avoid a confusion of wartime issues with those of the future.

A Mandate for the Peace

The Mackenzie King administration received an unmistakable mandate in 1940 to continue to direct Canada's war effort. Mackenzie King has been anxious to avoid the controversy and risks of disunity inseparable from a wartime election. Mr. King believes a wartime general election is also undesirable from another viewpoint. When a new mandate is sought from the people, he feels it should be a mandate for the peace. The issues in the general election should, therefore, Mr. King believes, relate to the future and not to the past.

No other Canadian possesses the international associations, the gifts of conciliation or the breadth of social vision of Mackenzie King. These qualities will be never more needed than in the years immediately following the defeat of Nazi Germany.

In both international and national affairs, Mackenzie King has remained faithful throughout his career to the ideals which animated him when he commenced his life work. He has ever continued to study the ways and means of improving the lot of the common man.

No words could better end this sketch than those which Mackenzie King himself uttered in the House of Commons on July 25, 1944, in the dramatic close to one of the most powerful speeches of his career:

"I have fought for measures of social security and national well-being in season and out of season, in parliament and out of parliament, in this country and in other countries. I have fought for them wherever the opportunity presented itself, and win or lose in the future, I intend to fight for them to the end of my days."

PRIME MINISTER
W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Ottawa, December 4th, 1943

"We have had in Canada, during this war, a planned levelling up and levelling down of spendable incomes on a scale never before attempted in a democratic country.

"The levelling down has been borne by those with moderate and large incomes. Their profits and incomes have been taxed heavily and their salaries have been rigidly controlled. The levelling up has been of particular benefit to farmers and wage earners.

"The battle against inflation is being waged by the people of Canada in co-operation with their government. The price ceiling is the front line in that battle. If we fail to hold that line, the whole structure of our war effort will be impaired. We would endanger the continued and uninterrupted production of munitions of war and of foodstuffs. We would be lessening the value of war savings, and indeed of all savings, both compulsory and voluntary.

"From now until the end of the war the loss of this battle (against inflation) at any stage would greatly injure the whole of our war effort. The winning of this battle will contribute much toward victory.

"After the war, success in the battle against inflation will contribute more than all else toward the solution of postwar problems."

*From a speech made by Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe at a Banquet
tendered to our Prime Minister on the 20th Anniversary
of his becoming Leader of the Liberal Party.*

TORONTO, AUGUST 8, 1939

Mackenzie King is the man of the party; but he is also the man of his country. He is a man of human brotherhood and all it stands for, and his words and actions have always reflected it. He has been one of the great builders of the British Commonwealth of nations; basing it on equality, freedom and liberty.

Our Chief represents today in the eyes of the world the spirit of Canada, with all its strong vitality; the true Canadian spirit, noble, pure, sincere, jealous of its liberty and freedom. Less than a year ago I had the privilege of spending a day with an illustrious Frenchman, Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, whom I met at the League of Nations many years ago. Mr. Hanotaux is the former Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, an ambassador, a statesman, a delegate to the League of Nations and one of the best world observers. He said to me:—"You are fortunate indeed to have in Canada, as your Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, one of the foremost statesmen of the world."

A gentleman by nature, a scholar by education, a philanthropist by instinct: he has to face problems with clear ideas properly classified. Knowing, as he does, that one of the worst dangers of bad times is bad remedies, he is fighting Utopias and illusory dreams. His ideas are always broad and comprehensive, leaving the small things to smaller minds. He who climbs a high mountain does not waste his time looking at the stones which fall along his way. Above all, our Chief possesses the highest of all social virtues, the virtue of tolerance which is so essential for Canadian public men. He knows no East nor West to which he owes allegiance; he is loyal to the whole of Canada. A doughty fighter when the battle is on; and yet there is no more human, attractive, delicate man when he lays down his armour.

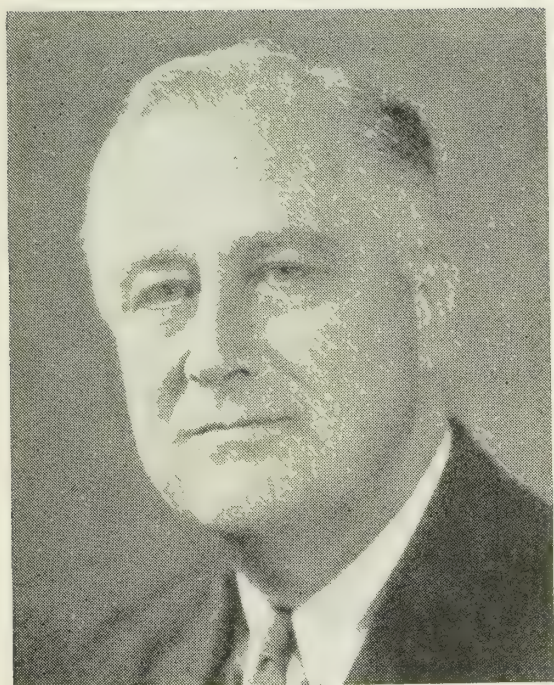
Churchill Praises Canada and Canadians *and* Pays High Tribute to Mackenzie King

When introducing Mr. King to a joint session of the House of Lords and House of Commons in London, England on May 11th, 1944, Prime Minister Churchill said,

"We are met here today to give a hearty welcome to Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. We have known him a long time, and the longer we have known him the more we have loved him. He comes here from Canada to attend our gathering of Empire leaders; he comes here as one who has played an unrivalled part in the forward march of Canada.

He has brought Canada to the greatest development of her power. It is extraordinary to think what Canada has done in this war. The unending crash of events, one scene of drama succeeding and overlapping another, the intense absorption of people of every age, sect and class in the war effort, hardly enabling them to draw breath—all this makes us incapable of appreciating a tithe of what is going on, what has been going on in Canada, under its Government headed by one who has been twenty-five years the leader of a party and eighteen years Prime Minister of the Dominion.

My friend, Mr. Mackenzie King, I have known for well over forty years, first in politics and then in personal friendship, and I know well the many steps he has always taken throughout that period leading up to this great climax of the development and demonstration of the power of Canada."



The part that Canada is playing in the fight for the liberty of man is worthy of your traditions and ours. We, your neighbor, have been profoundly impressed by reports that have come to us setting forth the magnitude and nature of your effort as well as the valiant spirit which supports it.

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They require no praise from me—but they get that praise from me nevertheless. I understate the case when I say that we, in this country, contemplating what you have done and the spirit in which you have done it, are proud to be your neighbors.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
February 16, 1942.

Canada has increasingly become the airdome of democracy, sending from her training fields thousands upon thousands of her own men and men of other nations to fight in the cause of liberty over all the battlefields of this planetary war. Without Canada's tremendous contribution to our common destiny the cause of the United Nation might have been greatly imperilled.

May 19, 1942.

Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain.

August 25, 1943.

In the darkest days, Canada, under your leadership, remained confident and true. Now the days are brighter and when victory is won, you will be able to look back with just pride upon a record surpassed by none.

THE RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL

March 8, 1943.



I have also had the advantage of conferring with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, the experienced Statesman who led the Dominion instantly and unitedly into the war The contribution which Canada has made to the combined effort of the British Commonwealth and Empire in these tremendous times has deeply touched the heart of the Mother Country and of all the other members of the family.

August 31, 1943.

It is my special duty to promote and preserve this intimacy and concert between all parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire and especially with the great self-governing dominions like Canada, whose Prime Minister is with us at this moment and whose contribution is so massive and invaluable.

United States Congress, May 19, 1943



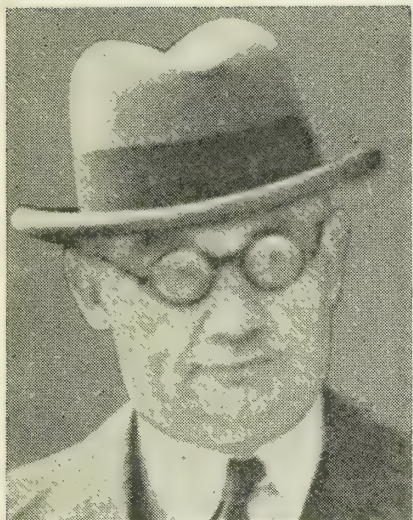
It is hardly possible to exaggerate the significance of the Commonwealth Air Training programme being carried out in Canada. I never conceived in its early days that it was going to develop to its present size. It is an enormous, perhaps a decisive, contribution.

THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY EDEN,

March 31, 1943.

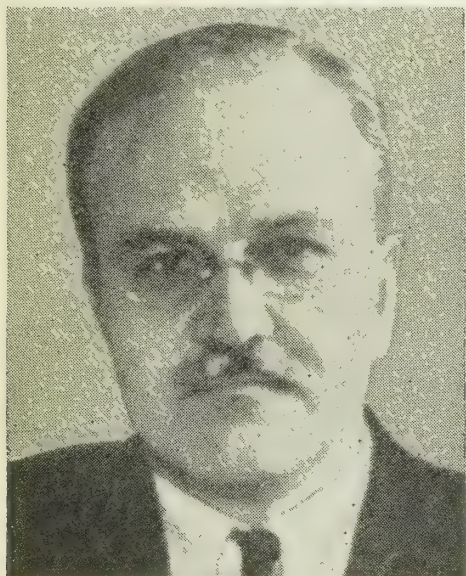
I would like once again to say here that we should pay our tribute to Canada's record of achievement. I came away with the impression of a great people, steadfast and loyal in struggle, proud to be a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and proud, too, of its splendid loyalty in our darkest hour.

April 9, 1943.



I do not think there ever has been a time in history when the productive manpower of two countries has been dove-tailed as closely as those of Canada and Britain are now The weight and resiliency of Canada's output in the last two years—particularly during 1940 when we had not many friends—were a salvation to us.

THE RIGHT HON. ERNEST BEVIN,
October 26, 1942.



The Soviet Government has directed me to express to the Canadian Government its deep gratitude for these contributions, which represent a further strengthening of friendly relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

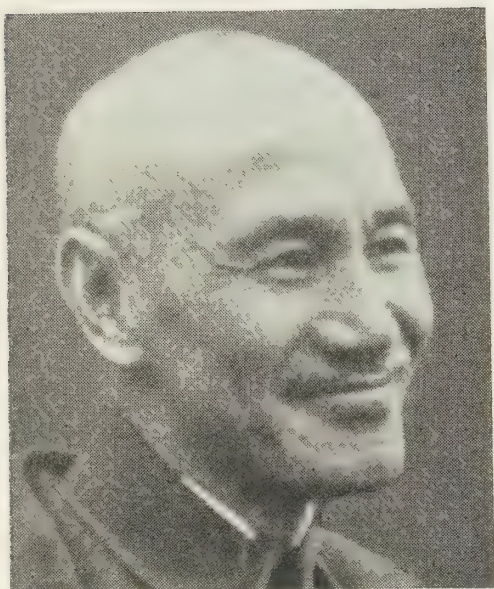
V. MOLOTOV, People's Commissar
for Foreign Affairs.

U.S.S.R., June 24, 1943



The great moral and material contribution of Canada in this struggle against the common enemy and the alliance of both our countries for the ultimate victory of justice and truth convince me that Canada and Czechoslovakia will remain true friends in fulfilling this great task.

PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES,
June 7, 1943.



We take pride in greeting our Canadian ally who, through its astounding achievements not only in the field of battle but also in the sphere of war production, has done so much to bring nearer the day of final victory over the forces of aggression.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK,
December 9, 1942.

The accumulated heroism of your commandos, the large amount of foodstuffs and munitions which your country has sent to England, the manner in which you have utilized your air bases for training of Allied effort and the fact that Canada has produced more for the war effort per capita than any other member of the United Nations, are indicative of Canada's will to victory.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK,
June 16, 1943.



From the Speech of

THE RIGHT HONORABLE MACKENZIE KING
in London, England, May 11th, 1944

Let us, by all means, seek to improve where we can. But in considering new methods of organization we cannot be too careful to see that, to our own peoples, the new methods will not appear as an attempt to limit their freedom of decision or, to peoples outside the Commonwealth, as an attempt to establish a separate bloc. Let us beware lest in changing the form we lose the substance; or, for appearance's sake, sacrifice reality. I am told that, somewhere, over the grave of one who did not know when he was well off, there is the following epitaph: "I was well, I wanted to be better; and here I am".

We are very grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King for saying, with so much eloquence and vigour, many wise and stimulating and hopeful things. I think we are especially grateful to him for the account which he gave—the brilliant account which he gave—both of the spirit of Canada and of the truly stupendous contribution which that Dominion is making to the common effort. I think Mr. Speaker will join with me if I venture to say to Mr. Mackenzie King, on behalf of this great company, that we do most sincerely express our admiration for all the efforts which this great Dominion is making, and we rejoice to think that we have amongst us the leader of that great people.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR
RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SIMON

The stature of Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, as a world statesman has grown immeasurably during these war years. The position which he has taken with regard to these all-important questions of policy is in sharp contrast to that of some of these other leaders. He has made this plain in numerous statements, but never more emphatically than in his recent speech to members of both houses of the British Parliament.

SUMNER WELLES

Ottawa, Apr 14 1945

Fellow Canadians -

At this crucial time in the history of our country and of the world, it is well for all Canadians to be reminded of the career and accomplishments of our Prime Minister

In Mackenzie King, Canada has a Statesman who has rendered outstanding service to his country. He has sponsored much legislation which has improved the conditions of living in the Dominion and he has directed the affairs of government with success during the war years

He has on many occasions represented Canada with distinction at International Conferences giving him the knowledge and experience so necessary in dealing with world affairs and which are most essential now so that Canada may take her proper place at the International Conferences which will determine the prosperity and secure the liberty and the peace of the world in the future

It is to Mackenzie King's credit that Canada leads the world with the most liberal and complete rehabilitation program for her returning men and women of the forces

M J Scott

Lt.-Col. M. J. Scott, E.D., served with the Canadian Active Army since early 1940 and commanded the Governor General's Foot Guards during the early days of the invasion of France. He was wounded at Falaise and has since returned to Canada.



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